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*Der Zweck im Recht.* Von RUDOLPH. Von IHERING. Two vols. pp. 570+723. Leipzig, 1893.

The third edition of this well written work of the great Roman Jurist at Göttingen, was in part only revised by him before his death. The present editor, V. Ehrenberg, now promises what is complete of the third volume. The work grew out of the author's conception that "purpose is the creator of all law," and this is his motto. The first part of the first volume is of especial interest to psychology. *Zweck* is defined as the inner stage of will and involves a sense that all being is conditioned,—contract, wages, credit, compulsion, all that is customary in morals, and even politeness is a product of teleology. Man cannot act without interest, Kant to the contrary notwithstanding. Ends become coincident; organized and egoistic purpose is identified with that of others. This work is the best illustration we know of the unity, intelligibility, and in a word "science," brought into a vast field by the use of a thorough-going psychological principle. Many other domains ought thus to be treated. Politeness is a form of personal protection, and raises the conditions of life far above mere decency. Respect is a sense of worth applied to personality, which rank and title are meant to defend. Good-will goes yet further and may even sanction conventional lies. The psychology of forms of courtesy was never better treated. Tact, taste and conscience anticipate law. The future ethics will include worth and rank, be the queen of social sciences, drop speculations and absoluteness, and show man, what he most needs to know, the next step. Ottingen's social-ethics first based Christian morals on an empirical foundation. Dueling, *trinkgelder*, drinking healths, Sunday customs, payment of bets, parliamentary rules, conventional mourning, smoking customs, illustrate different degrees of development of common purpose up to consciousness and formal enunciation.

*Les Régicides.* Par DR. E. RÉGIS. Paris, 1890, pp. 97.

This interesting pamphlet, with twenty portraits of regicides, treats them almost as if they were a class of criminals by themselves. False regicides are those who do not attack eminent persons as such. Such were Mariotti and Perrin, who shot at eminent men to win fame for themselves, and redress imaginary griefs against the state. Real regicides are Poltrot, who slew the Duke of Guise to remove an enemy of the church and thus to gain paradise; Balthazard Gérard, who killed William of Nassau to become a hero and martyr of the Church of Rome; Ravaillac, who killed Henri IV. to prevent war on the Pope; Charlotte Corday, who slew Marot to save the republic; and so on down to Karl Sand, Orsini, Nobiling, Guiteau, etc. All are disharmonious natures, and degenerate. Some are half idiotic, others mystic in either politics or religion, others hallucinated or have delusions of persecution. Their methods, acts after the deed, writings, love of declamation, pride, courage, previous crimes, writings, etc., are described at length.

*Des Hallucinations de l'Ouïe.* Par G. DESCOURTIS. Paris, pp. 110.

This memoir received the Cervieux prize at the Academy of Medicine. It is a convenient compend of pathogeny, localization, effects of general hyperæsthesia, psychic or sensory hallucinations, consequences, credence, acts done resulting from relations to dreams, prognosis and treatment. Its relations to legal medicine constitutes the final chapter.

In the *Medical Record* of May 13, 1893, Dr. C. L. Dana of New York described a male patient, aged 36, with chorea, hereditary for five generations, always through the maternal side and generally developed after 30. He was trephined and a piece of skull 2x3 inches was removed; improved after it for a few months and then relapsed as before. With his consent a brain electrode was inserted in the shoulder and arm center. There was a convulsive movement of the arm and shoulder, the shoulder being fixed and the whole arm raised and drawn back a little. There was also a slight movement in the left foot, and a little twitching in the left face. The arm felt heavy and numb, as if the nerves were pressed. These sensations came and went with the movement. Repetition with a stronger current produced the same results intensified, but with no pain. From this the author infers a sensory correlative to the motor cause seated in the motor cortex.

*University Studies.* L. A. SHERMAN. Nebraska University. Vol. I. No. IV.

The words in the sentences of several writers of English classics were counted, to determine the normal average. Of recent writers, De Quincey was found not to deviate for any considerable period from an average of 32.73 words in the sentence; Macaulay, 23; Channing, 25.35; Emerson, 20.71; Bartol, 16.63. Of older authors, Chaucer gave 48.99; Ascham, 49.60; Lyly, 36.83; Fabyan, 63.02; Spenser, 49.82; Joseph Hall, 52.60. The same author shows no deviation from his average in his earlier and later writings. There is a distinct rhythm running through the works of an author. Long sentences may prevail for a few pages, but they are to be followed by several pages of short sentences in sufficient number that he does not differ from his norm for any considerable period. The greater sentence length among the older authors reveals greater predication, more past and present participles than in recent writers. The development of English prose, is toward the average for oral speaking. There is a larger per cent. of simple sentences in the later writers as compared with the older. In Chaucer and Spenser he finds 8 and 4 per cent. of simple sentences and in Macaulay and Bartol 40 and 45 per cent. respectively. The habit of dictating to stenographers is assisting in this movement toward the oral norm. The writers for *Fireside Companion* appreciate this and conform their style more closely to the style in oral speaking. 500 periods from *Saturday Night* yielded an average of five words to the sentence. This analytic process which appears in the development of English prose shows somewhat in the individual. High school and college students tend strongly to a heavy style, and the work of English instruction is largely the taming of the students down to practical oral standards. Children string their first articulate utterances together with many "ands." Later they learn to subordinate by conjunctions and then leave their conjunctions without verbs. The writer promises communications of further study. He does not touch upon the variable error—a point that would be interesting in the comparison of the older with the more recent writers.

T. L. BOLTON.